Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1808. [No. 2131.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers to the Alexandria Academy, are respectfully informed that an election will take place at the academy on Monday the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock for thirteen trustees to serve for one year from that day.

March 11. d

Just Received,

FRESH LEMONS by the box,
200 bushels good SEED POTATOES,
And a quantity of TONGUES & SOUNDS
And for Sale by

Thomas Simms.

March 18

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS *Joseph Deane* and *Zachariah Gardner*, have set up a claim by a deed of trust or other conveyance made to them by *Daniel M'Carty*, for a part of the Mount Air tract of Land in our possession—This is to caution all persons from purchasing; as the said *Daniel MCarty* could have no title in any part of the Land until a geneal division of the estate of the late Daniel M''Carty takes place.

Sarah M'Carty,
John W. Bronaugh.

March 8 d1m.

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE.

WINES.
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molassos
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper

TEAS
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

The American Artillerists Companion,
OR
ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,
BY LOUIS De TOUSARD,
Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg and inspector of artillary of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work
For Sale by

R. GRAY.
King-street

March 15.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE
For Sale by

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13 d

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*.——For terms apply to Col. George Deneale, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of *coarse* and *fine SALT*, a parcel of empty *Barrels*, and about 50 *Casks* in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26. d

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Micholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. *Fitzgerald*, situate on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.

January 12. 6m

☞ Whereas *Stephen Cooke*, of Loudoun county, Virginia, did, on the 6th day of January, 1807, executo a lease for a place called "*Jones's Point*," binding on Potomac river and Great Hunting Creek, to a certain A. G. Hammond for the term of seven years; which lease was afterwards assigned to a certain Benjamin Morris, who afterwards delivered me peaceable possession of the premises.

As I do not hold the same under lease or rent from any person; but claim it as my own right: I wish and request those who have any counter claims to come forward and establish them according to law.

Josiah Browning.

March 22. d1m

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

Fifty Dollars *Reward.*

ELOPED from the service of the subscriber, on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named *ANTHONY*, (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of *Thirty Dollars*, if out of the state of Virginia, or the district of Columbia—FIFTY DOLLARS and all reasonable expences will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Dumfries, March 12.

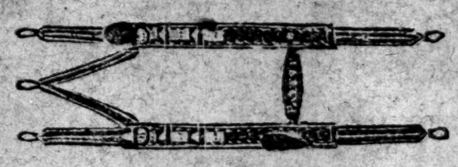
N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their peril.

Valuable *Property for Sale.*

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green street, and bounding east and west on Fayr ste and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by applicatien to

James Patton.



HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength. &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25. d6m

Just Received and For Sale
By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;
OR,
The Horrors of St, Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H.H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol, 12. mo.—Price $2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87½ cents.

March 29.

Landing and for Sale,

From the brig Favorite, capt. John Stacey.

4 bales Russia SHEETINGS
3 do. RAVENS DUCK
12 do. ALMONDS
2 hhds. COFFEE
50 bls. new RUM

John G. Ladd.

Also from brig Ruth, capt. Tobey,

24 bls. and 2 hhds. RUM
Linseed, Spermaceti and Tanners' OIL
SOAL LEATHER, CODFISH in boxes
SALMON in barrels
A quantity of SHOES, &c.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

LAND FOR SALE.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of captain Richard Conway deceased, will be sold at public auction, at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday the sixteenth day of April next, between the hours of twelve and one of the o'clock—

One hundred and eighty-five acres of Land,

LYING on the west side of the old Leesburg road, and adjoining the tract called Stump Hill, in Fairfax county. For the convenience of purchasers, this land is laid off in lots of about twenty five acres each. It is mostly covered with a thick growth of young thriving timber and has several fine springs on it. The situation is high and healthy, affording a beautiful and extensive prospect, and is well calculated for country seats, several being already erected in the neighborhood of it. At the same time and place will be sold,

A few lots of the Stump Hill Tract.

A credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given to the purchasers, on giving their notes negociable in the bank of Alexandria, with approved endorsers and a deed of trust on the premises for the payment of the several instalments. A plat of the whole tract with the several subdivisions of it, will be shewn on the day of sale.

Wm. Herbert,
N. Fitzhugh,
E. I. Lee, } *Ex'rs.*

March 22. dts

Fifty Dollars Reward.

LOST, yesterday morning, in or near Alexandria,

An old Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing a large sum of money and sundry papers, among which were a way bill, a tavern bill, and an account of beef and pork sold, &c.—Whoever has found said Pocke Book, and will return it with its contents to the owner, or leave it with the Printer, shall be paid the above reward.

Isaac Johnson.

March 30.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale on board the schooner Victory, off Ramsay's wharf,
Ten or twelve hundred bushels
COARSE SALT.
Apply to

John Watts,
Prince-street.

March 31. d3t

FOR SALE,

2000 bushels SALT, suitable for the Fisheries.

Joseph Smith.

March 30. 3t

The Capital JACK,
MIRANDA,

HAVING been sold to the southward, will not stand at Arlington as before advertised.

March 30. 3.

State Lottery, New-York.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes, positively commences drawing
ON THE
First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES,

1	$25,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
4	2,000
7	1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

☞ The tickets at *Eight Dollars* each, for sale at R. GRAY's book-store, Alexandria.

March 17.

Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It is less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and over looks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is neatly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupulo on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 800 peaches, and 300 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expence may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in *Mount-Washington*. I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria. ELIZA P. LAW.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Farming implements, an ox cart, two barshear ploughs with harness, one shovel do. one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c

March 15. d

ALMANACS for 1808,
Just published and for sale, by
Cottom and Stewart.

Address of Mr. Custis,

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

[CONTINUED.]

The Arlington improved, or American long woolled sheep, compose the race of which I have just before spoken and to which my best labors have been devoted. The race is originally derived from the best improvements at Mount Vernon, combining the intermixture of several very valuable species, and particularly an imported Persian sheep. On this stock a relict of him whose labors for the happiness and prosperity of his country ceased only with his life, have been grafted the most superior production, for the premiums. The race thus derived combined many of the finest qualities desirable in sheep—a wool of great length, and fine texture, and a form uniting compactness of body, with little offal. These sheep are also of good constitution, feed well, and carry fat on the best parts—the size is goed, and fully sufficient for the generality of pasturage. This quality may be encreased to keep pace with the improvements of the soil: Were this not the case, the race might degenerate for want of proper keep. When we consider that the same soil which supports the miserable and degenerate race of sheep, common in this country, would at the same time give nourishment to a superior sort, the advantages of improvement must be evident to every mind. Indeed the whole merit in the science of breeding, consists in producing an animal which shall yield the most profit, at the least expence. The famous sheep of Bakewell, which rank so high in the scale of European improvements, are remarkable for being good feeders, and deriving sustenance where others would perish. All improved animals have a tendency to fatten from their superior form, and the great object of breeders has been to correct the form so as to dispose of the fat upon the most beneficial parts, and leave the least possible quantity of offal. I believe it would not be saying too much, to affirm, that a compact short legged animal of small bone would fatten with one half which a tall long legged ragged carcase would require. Again as it regards the fleece, it is most certain that high formed sheep, not only carry more wool, but it is generally of better quality, from the superior condition of the animal, and its tendency to fatten. The wool on a lean carcase, loses as well its thickness, as its fine texture, as in the case of decayed or degenerate sheep; for which reason in breeding fine woolled sheep, great attention should certainly be paid to the form and tendency to fat. The various breeds of domestic stock in America are greatly wanting in the essential article of bone. We daily see fine looking cattle passing to market, but when we come to examine their form and substance, we find they have very large bone, which fits them better for the yoke than the knife. These cattle necessarily require a very great quantity of food, to put them in condition, for all animals whose strength fits them for great labor, will naturally require much sustenance. In weight they fall far sort of improved cattle, since the improved, possessing the requisites of flesh and fat, will weigh more to their size, and pay better for their keep, than any other kind.

Our sheep are, generally speaking, lamentably deficient in the desirable qualities just mentioned, their bone being very disproportioned to the weight it has to sustain, and unnecessarily large for an animal which performs no labor For this reason the farmer complains of his mutton not bringing him a good price, but the butcher who disposes of it by the pound, very wisely calculates the weight of his purchase, and does not buy from appearance alone. Thus a sheep to appearance very large, may weigh but very little. From a slight view of the necessary requisites in breeding improved stock for the market, I again return to the more patriotic considerations of the fleece, having barely called in the preceding remarks to aid the cause. Interest is a most powerful incentive to all human actions, and may very justly be appealed to, in aid of patriotism, and serve as a means to attain a meritorious end.

[*To be continued*]

☞ The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing,—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

ALMANACS for 1808,
Just published and for sale, by
Cotton and Stewart.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the Message of the President of March 22, 1808.

[CONTINUED.]

No. 3.

Correspondence between Mr. Madison and Mr. Rose.

Washington, January 26, 1808.

SIR,

HAVING had the honor to state to you, that I am expressly precluded, by my instructions from entering upon any negociation for the adjustment of the differences arising from the encounter of his majesty's ship Leopard and the frigate of the United States, the Chesapeake, as long as the proclamation of the president of the U. States, of the 2d of July, 1807, shall be in force, I beg leave to offer you such farther explanation of the nature of that condition, as appears to me calculated to place the motives, under which it has been enjoined to me thus to bring it forward in their true light.

In whatever spirit that instrument was issued, it is sufficiently obvious, that it has been productive of considerable prejudice to his majesty's interests, as confided to his military and other servants in the United States, to the honor of his flag, and to the privileges of his ministers accredited to the American government.—From the operation of this proclamation have unavoidably resulted effects of retaliation, and self assumed redress, which might be held to effect materially the question of the reparation due to the United States especially inasmuch as its execution has been persevered in after the knowledge of his majesty's early, unequivocal and unsolicited disavowal of the unauthorised act of admiral Berkley—his disclaimer of the pretention exhibited by that officer to search the national ships of a friendly power for deserters, and the assurances of prompt and effectual reparation, all communicated without loss of time, to the minister of the U States in London, so as not to leave a doubt as to his majesty's just and amicable intentions. But his majesty making every allowance for the irritation which was excited, and the misapprehensions which existed, has authorised me to proceed in the negociation upon the sole discontinuance of measures of so inimical a tendency.

You are aware, sir, that any delay, which may have arisen in the adjustment of the present differences, is not imputable to an intention of procrastination on the part of his majesty's government; on the contrary, its anxiety to terminate as expeditiously as possible the discussion of a matter so interesting to both nations, has been evinced by the communication made by Mr. Secretary Canning to Mr Monroe, before that minister was even informed of the encounter, and now by the promptitude with which it has dispatched a special mission to this country, for that express purpose.

I can have no difficulty in stating anew to you, with respect to the provisions of my instructions, calculated as they are to insure an honorable adjustment of the important point in question, and to remove the impressions which the late cause of difference may have excited in the minds of this nation, that I am authorised to express my conviction, that they are such as will enable me to terminate the negociation amicably and satisfactorily.

Having learnt from you, sir, that it is solely as a measure of precaution, the provisions of the proclamation are now enforced, I must persuade myself, that a due consideration of his majesty's conduct in this transaction, will remove as well any misapprehensions which may have been entertained respecting his majesty's dispositions towards the United States, as the grounds upon which the enforcement rests, and the more so, as it has long been a matter of notoriety, that the orders issued to the officers of his majesty's navy, in his proclamation of the 16th October, 1807, afford ample security that no attempt can again be made to assert a pretension which his majesty from the first disavowed.

I may add, that if his majesty has not commanded me to enter into the discussion of the other causes of complaint, stated to arise from the conduct of his naval commanders in these seas, prior to the encounter of the Leopard and the Chesapeake, it was because it has been deemed improper to mingle them, whatever may be their merits, with the present matter, so much more interesting and important in its nature; an opinion originally and distinctly expressed by Mr. Monroe, and assented to by Mr. Secretary Canning.—But if, upon this more recent and more weighty matter of discussion, upon which the proclamation mainly and materially rests, his majesty's amicable intentions are unequivocally evinced, it is sufficiently clear, that no hostile disposition can be supposed to exist on his part, nor can any views be attributed to his government, such, as requiring to be counteracted by measures of precaution, could be deduced from transactions which preceded that encounter.

In offering these elucidations, I should observe, that the view in which I have brought forward the preliminary, which I have specified, is neither as to demand concession or redress, as for a wrong committed: into such the claim to a discontinuance of hostile provisions cannot be construed; but it is simply to require a cessation of enactments injurious in their effects, and which, if persisted in, especially after these explanations, must evince a spirit of hostility, under which his majesty could not authorise the prosecution of the present negociation, either consistently with his own honor orwith any well founded expectation of the renewal or duration of that good understanding between the two countries, which it is equally the interest of both to foster & to ameliorate.

I have the honor to be, with the *highest* consideration, Sir, your obedient and most humble servant,

(Signed) G. H. ROSE.

(COPY.)

Department of State, March 5, 1808.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive and lay before the president, your letter of the twenty-sixth January, in which you state, that you are "expressly precluded by your instructions from entering upon any negotiation for the adjustment of the differences arising from the encounter of his Britannic majesty's ship the Leopard, and the frigate of the U. S. the Chesapeake, as long as the proclamation of the president of the 2d of July, 1807, shall be in force."

This demand, sir, might justly suggest the simple answer, that before the proclamation of the president could become a subject of consideration, satisfaction should be made for the acknowledged aggression which preceded it. This is evidently agreeable to the order of time, to the order of reason, and, it may be added, to the order of usage, as maintained by Great Britain whenever in analogous cases, she has been the complaining party.

But as you have subjoined to the preliminary demand, certain explanations, with a view, doubtless, to obviate such an answer, it will best accord with the candor of the president, to meet them with such a review of the whole subject as will present the solid grounds on which he regards such a demand, as inadmissible.

I begin with the occurrences from which the proclamation of July second resulted.—These are in general terms referred to, by the instrument itself. A more particular notice of the most important of them, will here be in place.

Passing over, then, the habitual but minor irregularities of his Britannic majesty's ships of war, in making the hospitalities of our ports, subservient to the annoyance of our trade, both outward and inward. a practice not only contrary to the principles of public law, but expressly contrary to British ordinances enforced during maritime wars, to which she bore a neutral relation, I am constrained, unwelcome as the task is, to call your attention to the following more prominent instances.

In the summer of the year 1804, the British frigate the Cambrian, with other cruizers in company, entered the harbor of New York. The commander, captain Bradley, in violation of the port laws, relating both to health and revenue, caused a merchant vessel, just arrived, and confessedly within the limits and under the authority of the U. S. to be boarded by persons under his command, who, after resisting the officers of the port, in the legal exercise of their functions, actually impressed and carried off a number of seamen and passengers into the service of the ships of war. On an appeal to his voluntary respect for the laws, he first failed to give up the offender to justice, and finally repelled the officer charged with the regular process for the purpose.

This procedure was not only a flagrant insult to the sovereignty of the nation, but an infraction of its neutrality also, which did not permit a belligerent ship thus to augment its force within the neutral territory.

To finish the scene, this commander went so far as to declare, in an official letter, to the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, and by him communicated to this government, that he considered his ship, whilst lying in the harbor of New York, as having dominion around her, within the distance of her buoys.

All these circumstances were duly made known to the British government in just expectation of honorable reparation. None has ever been offered. Capt. Bradly was advanced from his frigate to the command of a ship of the line.

At a subsequent period, several British frigates under the command of captain Whitby, of the Leander, pursuing the practice of vexing the inward and outward trade of our ports, and hovering for that purpose about the entrance of that of New York, closed a series of irregularities, with an attempt to arrest a coasting vessel on board of which an American citizen was killed by a cannon ball which entered the vessel, whilst within less than a mile from the shore.

The blood of a citizen thus murdered, in a trade from one to another part of his own country, and within the sanctuary of its territorial jurisdiction, could not fail to arouse the sensibility of the public, and to make a solemn appeal to the justice of the British government. The case was presented moreover, to that government by this, in the accent which it required; and with due confidence that the offender would receive the exemplary punishment which he deserved. That there might be no failure of legal proof of a fact sufficiently notorious of itself, unexceptionable witnesses to establish it were sent to G. Britain at the expence of the U. S.

Captain Whitby was notwithstanding honorably acquitted; no animadversion took place on any other officer belonging to the squadaon; nor has any apology or explanation been made since the trial was over, as a conciliatory offering to the disappointment of this country at such a result.

A case of another character occurred in the month of September, 1806. The Impetueux, a French ship of 74 guns, when aground within a few hundred yards of the shore of North Carolina, and therefore visibly within the territorial jurisdiction and hospitable protection of the U. S. was fired upon, boarded & burnt, from three British ships of war, under the command of captain Douglass. Having completed this outrage on the sovereignty and neutrality of the U. S. the British commander felt no scruple in proceeding thence into the waters near Norfolk, nor in the midst of the hospitalities enjoyed by him, to add to what had passed a refusal to discharge from his ships, impressed citizens of the U S. not denied to be such, on the plea that the government of the U. S. had refused to surrender to the demand of admiral Berkeley, certain seamen alledged to be British deserters; a demand which it is well understood your government disclaims any right to make.

It would be very superfluous to dwell on the features which mark this aggravated insult. But I must be permitted to remind you, that in so serious a light was a similar violation of neutral territory, by the destruction of certain French ships on the coast of Portugal, by a British squadron under the command of admiral Boscawan, regarded by the court of Great Britain, that a minister extraordinary was dispatched for the express purpose of expiating the aggression on the sovereignty of a friendly power.

Lastly presents itself, the attack by the British ship of war Leopard, on the American frigate Chesapeake; a case too familiar in all its circumstances to need a recital of any part of them. It is sufficient to remark that the conclusive evidence which this event added to that which had preceded, of the uncontrolled excesses of the British naval commanders, in insulting our sovereignty, and abusing our hospitality, determined the president to extend to all British armed ships, the precaution heretofore applied to a few by name, of interdicting to them the use and privileges of our harbors and waters.

This was done by his proclamation of July 2, 1807, referring to the series of occurrences, ending with the aggression on the frigate Chesapeake, as the considerations requiring it. And if the apprehension from the licentious spirit of the British naval commanders, thus developed and uncontrolled, which led to this measure of precaution, could need other justification than was afforded by what had passed, it would be amply found in the subsequent conduct of the ships under the command of the same capt. Douglass.

This officer, neither admonished by reflections on the crisis produced by the attack on the Chesapeake, nor controlled by respect for the law of nations, or the laws of the land, did not cease within our waters to bring to, by firing at vessels pursuing their regular course of trade; and in the same spirit which had displayed itself in the recent outrage committed on the American frigate, he not only indulged himself in hostile threats and indications of a hostile approach to Norfolk, but actually obstructed our citizens in the ordinary communication between that an neighboring places. His proceedings constituted in fact, a blockade of the port, and as real an invasion of the country, according to the extent of his force, as if troops had been debarked, and the town besieged on the land side.

(Mr. Madison's Letter to be continued.)

☞ *FISH.*

THE subscriber will engage to supply from one to two millions of *Herrings* during the coming season, at six shillings per thousand, at his landing, four miles below Alexandria.

Wm. H. Foote.

NEW YORK, Ma

Interesting Foreign

From London papers to Febru
ed at the office of the Mercant

LON

Another Gottenburgh mai
rived last night. It brings a
the intelligence previously re
ing the melancholy state of
merce totally destroyed and f
ing. Some particulars of th
soon after the French ente
given. The consequences are
trifling; but whatever the t
fered to transpire, we are per
be found as serious as they ha
ed. The cause was not a tri
rose from the indignation of t
seeing the French colors d
of their national flag. Such a
are not in general considere
commanders of so venial a na
mived at or passed over. The
we fear, have had no gre
occasion, to praise the lenity
masters. The proclamation
we have inserted, shews that
caution have been employed
French from the indignation
The resentment of the inhab
against the invaders, was
more boldness than discret
entering the city. It will b
documents that it had been
to order a general disarmi
guese.

Letters from St. Petersb
date as the 22d ult. having
mails. But little respectin
lic opinion can be collecte
they are written under evid
inform us however that the
Savary over the mind of th
ander continued unabated.

A liquadation office, for s
nected with English prope
tablished at St. Petersbu
the following persons: M.
ler., M. Ivan Kossoff and
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NEW YORK, *March* 28.

Interesting Foreign News.

From London papers to February 22d. received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

LONDON, *Feb.* 18.

Another Gottenburgh mail, the sixth, arrived last night. It brings a confirmation of the intelligence previously received respecting the melancholy state of Portugal; commerce totally destroyed and famine approaching. Some particulars of the insurrection, soon after the French entered Lisbon are given. The consequences are represented as trifling; but whatever the truth shall be suffered to transpire, we are persuaded they will be found as serious as they have been described. The cause was not a trivial one. It arose from the indignation of the inhabitants at seeing the French colors displayed in place of their national flag. Such acts of contumacy are not in general considered by the French commanders of so venial a nature as to be connived at or passed over. The poor Portuguese, we fear, have had no great reason on that occasion, to praise the lenity of their present masters. The proclamation of Junot, which we have inserted, shews that the greatest precaution have been employed to protect the French from the indignation of the Portuguese. The resentment of the inhabitants of Lisbon against the invaders, was manifested, with more boldness than discretion, on their first entering the city. It will be seen from these documents that it had been found necessary to order a general disarming of the Portuguese.

Letters from St. Petersburgh of so late a date as the 22d ult. having arrived by the mails. But little respecting the state of public opinion can be collected from them, for they are written under evident costraint. They inform us however that the influence of gen. Savary over the mind of the emperor Alexander continued unabated.

A liquadation office, for settling affairs connected with English property, had been established at St. Petersburgh, consisting of the following persons: M. De Balkoff, president, M. Ivan Kossoff and M Ivan Markeleff, Russian members; M. Mollow and M. Wertersan, German members; Mr. Cavenagh and Mr. Higginbotham, English members

Some alterations, the suggestion, as it is hinted, of Savary, had taken place in the offices of the court. Gen. Westmitanoff is dismissed from his office of military governor of St. Petersburg and minister of war. He is succeeded by prince Labanoff Rostoffskoy, as military governor, and M. de Pessoff as minister of war.

An order was issued that no letters from this country to any part of the continent should be allowed to pass through Russia. Those letters only which are addressed to the inhabitants of the Russian empire, are to be forwarded through any Russian post-office.

So vigorously has Bonaparte persisted in cutting off all communication with England, that not a single letter was suffered to be bro't over by the flag of truce vessel which returned from Calais on Monday.

We are authorised to correct an erroneous statement which was contained in some of the daily papers a few days ago. It was said that more than 200 men, principally of the 71st Highland regiment, had been induced to remain in South America, on the evacuation of that country by our troops. We are now informed, that not above 30 men remained in the country, though tempting offers were made them. Some were offered even 3000 dollars; others commissions. It is added, that prior to the surrender of Buenos Ayres, not a desertion took place, except from the Germans; who, after having deserted from the British service, and remained at the Cape of Good Hope, on the abandonment of the settlement, were taken prisoners on the re-capture of that country, and were then attached to the regiment, and forwarded to S. America; all of whom, 80 in number, entered into the service of the enemy, but were always distrusted.

The strictest examination is now entered into of passengers who entered Ireland by packets at Dublin, Donaghadee, Milford, and Newry; and no foreigner of whatever nation, Americans excepted, are allowed to remain in that country, unless it clearly appears they are properly employed, or have regular business that calls them to that part of the united kingdom.

An application is said to have been made by ministers to the court of directors of the East India company, to furnish annually 20,000 tuns of hemp for the navy. A large quantity of hemp is growing in India; but it is supposed to be of rather an inferior quality, from its being cultivated on the poorest soil.

There is a general disposition among the principal agriculturists of Ireland to grow hemp, but they are unfortunately retarded in this national object from the want of seed, it having been found impossible to procure more throughout the British dominions than is requisite to sow 300 acres.

February 19.

We have received by Gottenburgh mails arrived this morning, several foreign papers; from which we make the following extracts. Russia, it is said, has declared war against Sweden.

"*Gottenburg, Jan.* 29:—There is a considerable demand here for colonial produce; a number of foreigners have arrived to purchase sugar and coffee, which articles have risen 50 per cent. in Hamburg and in the Baltic, a large quantity it is said is [in the present difficulty of navigation] going overland to Russia.

"*Feb.* 1.—Accounts this day received from Stockholm, announce that a Russian army of 35,000 men is on the frontiers of Finland; there were at first 50,000, but as it was found difficult to provision so many, six regiments were marched home again."

The Gottenburgh mail due on Wednesday last, brings the following important intelligence:

"*Gottenburg, Feb.* 12.—The Stockholm post of to-day brings the important intelligence that Russia has declared war against Sweden, and some accounts state that the Russians have already entered Swedish Finland. Both M. Alopeus, the Russian minister, and count Meolke, the Danish minister, are about to leave Stockholm. The officers and staff of the Swedish army in Findland had received orders to join with all expedition.

"*Copenhagen, Jan.* 28.—According to a notification published by the regency of Norway, by order of the highest authority, the late ordinance relative to foreign privateers is not to be in force when the prize is English. The principle laid down, *free ships make free goods*, is to be observed with respect to all neutral ships, and those of friendly powers which may put into the ports of Norway, and the cargo shall not be opened or broken into; but if an English cargo be found in a free ship, whether discharged or transhipped, or a ship so laden be stranded, it shall, with its cargo, be treated as enemy's property.

Feb. 6.—By an estafette arrived this morning, intelligence has been received that Moncey has entered Spain, and is marching to Tolesa; that an immence number of cloisters and convents are to be secularised in Portugal, and that France intends to purchase large quantities of Russian commodities in the course of this year.—*(Copenhagen Gazette.)*

February 20.

The intelligence which we yesterday announced, of Russia's having declared war against Sweden, though in the present state of affairs far from surprising, created a strong sensation in the mind of the public. It affords an additional proof of the determined animosity of our arch foe, and of the entire subserviency to his will which pervades the continent. In this respect, it interests our selfish feelings, while the firmness of the king of Sweden, and the apparent inequality of the contest in which he is engaged, excite emotions of a more general nature.

The Russian troops, it is said, have actually passed the Swedish frontier; and on the part of Sweden the utmost activity prevails in that province. All officers are ordered to join their corps without delay. The number of troops already collected we have heard estimated at 14,000 men; a number capable of maintaining a very formidable defence, aided by the natural strength of the country. In a short time we may expect interesting intelligence from the north: for as the season is rapidly ameliorating, operations will in all probability speedily take place.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

FLOUR inspected in the town of Alexandria for the quarter ending the 11th March 1808,

86,357 barrels Flour,
1,602 half barrels Flour.

AMOS ALEXANDER,
Flour Inspector.

Rumor says, that Mr Canning, the prime secretary, of England, has resigned. If Mr. C. *has resigned*, a general change may be expected in the political concerns of Europe.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated February 26.

"Admiral Cochrane has received a reinforcement of 3 sail of the line, and is now off Martinique; his whole squadron consisting of 6 sail of the line. I mentioned in my last that the ship Sarah, Sutter, master, from Bordeaux to New Orleans, had been libelled there. Her trial came on the 19th inst. and vessel and cargo were, except a small shipment on freight—*Cleared.*

"The judge observed that if he had left Bordeaux subsequent to the 28th Dec. she would have been a lawful prize under the order of council of the 11th Nov. and he should have condemned vessel and cargo.

"The ship Libra, Francis, of Newburyport, and schr. Caroline, Edwards of Baltimore, are waiting trial."

FRENCH EXPLANATIONS.

The two following letters are extracted from the correspondence.

"PARIS, 24th Sept. 1807.

"SIR,

"I have this moment learned, that a new and extended construction, highly injurious to the commerce of the United States was about to be given to the imperial decree of the 21st of November last. It is therefore incumbent upon me to ask from your excellency an explanation of his majesty's views in relation to this subject, and particularly whether it be his majesty's intention in any degree to infract the obligations of the treaty now subsisting between the U. States and the French empire.

"I pray your excellency, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed)

"JOHN ARMSTRONG."

"*His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations.*"

"FONTAINEBLUE, Oct. 7, 1807.

"SIR,

"You did me the honor on 24th of Sept. to request some explanations as to the execution of the decree of blockade of the British Islands, as to vessels of the U. States.

"The provisions of all the regulations and treaties relative to a state of blockade have appeared applicable to the existing circumstance and it results from the explanations which have been addressed to me by the imperial procureur general of the council of prizes, that his majesty has considered every neutral vessel, going from English ports, with cargoes of English merchandize or of English origin, as *lawfully seizable* by French armed vessels.

"The decree of blockade has been now issued eleven months. The principal powers of Europe, far from protesting against its provisions, have adopted them. They have perceived, that its execution must be complete, to render it more effectual; and it has seemed easy to reconcile, these measures with the observance of treaties, especially at a time when the infractions by England of the rights of all maritime powers, renders their interest common, and tend to unite them in support of the same cause.

"Accept, &c. &c.
"(Signed) "CHAMPAGNY."

"*His Excellency Gen. Armstrong, Min. Plen. of the U. S.*"

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
March 30, 1808.

On ballotting for a superintendant of police John Longden is duly elected.

Ordered, That the Superintendant of Police, proceed to have Duke street, between Patrick and Fayette streets repaired, and that thirty dollars be appropriated out of the funds of the southern district for the expence thereof.

On ballotting for an assessor, Richard Lewis is duly elected.

On balloting for a treasurer Gurdin Chapin is duly elected.

Test.

JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
March 30, 1808.

ORDERED,

THAT Henry Nicholson, Robt. Anderson and Joseph Riddle, be commissioners to superintend an election to be held at the council chamber on Monday the 11th day of April next, for a member of the common council for ward No. 2, in place of John Sutton, not eligible.

Test.

JAMES M. M'REA. c. c.

April 1. dt11.

AN ACT

Transferring the duties of the Street Commissioners to the Superintendant of Police, and for other purposes.

Sect. 1. BE it enacted by the Common Council of Alexandria, That the office of street commissioners shall be abolished, and the duties hitherto performed by the street commissioners, shall be and are hereby assigned to the superintendant of police.

Sect. 2. Be it enacted, That in all cases when contracts are made for cleaning the streets, it shall be the duty of the superintendant of Police to see to the faithful execution thereof, and in cases of neglect on the part of any contractor or contractors, he shall proceed to do what shall have been so neglected, and recover the expence thereof from said contractor or contractors, by warrant or action of debt: Provided he shall first have given him or them 12 hours previous notice of what was necessary to be done.

Sect. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the superintendant of police to issue certificates to all contractors, who may have faithfully executed their contracts, without which theyshall not be entitled to warrants for payment; but in all cases of refusal on the part of the superintendant of police to issue such certificates, the contractor or contractors may appeal to the common council whose decision shall be final.

Sect. 4. Be it further enacted, That the superintendant of police, shall at no time employ directly or indirectly, in the public service his own carts, horses, or hands, or any cart, horse or hand, in which he may have an interest, under the penalty of five dollars for every offence, recoverable by warrant or action of debt for the use of the corporation.

Sect. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall hereafter be the duty of the assessor or assessors, to take an account of the persons and property subject to the watch, lamp, and dog tax, and to take a census of the population of the town; and the assessment and census shall hereafter be taken as often and in such manner as council shall from time to time direct; and that except in the case of a general assessment of real property, no assessor or assessors shall be allowed more than twenty days to complete the assessment.

Sect. 6. Be it further enacted, that the office of police constable shall be and is hereby abolished, and that his duties as collector of the dog tax, shall devolve upon the collector for the corporation, who shall collect that tax on the same terms and in like manner with the other corporation taxes, and that the other duties of the police constable shall devolve upon the ordinary constables of the town, who for their public services under the direction of the mayor, shall receive such compensation as the common council shall deem reasonable.

Sect. 7. Be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts coming within the purview hereof, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Passed in common council, the 30th March, 1808.

James Ruffel, *President.*

Approved, March 30, 1808.

Cuthbert Powell, *Mayor.*

For Norfolk.

The Packet Sloop
MATTAPONY,
Capt. READ;

For Freight or passage having good accommodations apply to the master on board at M'Cleans wharf.

April 1. 3t.

ALE AND BEER.

THE subscriber has received a fresh supply of *ALE & BEER* of good quality,

John M'Leod.

N. B. *FOR SALE*, empty Barrels and Pipes, suitable for the fisheries.

April 1. eo3t

Was Found,
A BUNCH OF KEYS.

THE owner may have them on application to the printer and paying for this advertisement.

April 1. 3t.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership of Catlett and Fisk is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The bufines in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT.

April 1. d

Extract of an act of the corporation of Alexandria, for the extinguishment of fire.

SEC. 7. If any person who shall be present at any fire shall neglect or refuse obey the order or direction of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established, or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars: *Provided*, the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers printed in the town.

At a meeting of the Sun Fire Company on the 28th of March, 1808, the following persons were duly elected as officers of the said company for the ensuing year:

George Deneale, President.
Peter Wise, jun. Vice President.
Jonathan Mandeville, Treasurer.
George Deneale 1st, *James Russell*, 2d, *John Tucker*, 3d } Commanders.
James Baron, *Cuthbert Powell*, *Oliver P. Finley*, } Subordinate Directors.
Jacob Hoffman, *John Hoeff.*, *Adam Lynn*, *Joseph Riddle*, } Regulators.
Jonah Thompson, *Dennis Ramsay*, *James Kennedy*, jr. } Trustees.

T. Brashears, *Clerk*
Pro Tem.

March 30. 3t

SALT, &c.

TURK'S Island,
St. Ubes,
Ground Allum,
& Liverpool fine, } SALT.
SUGAR in hhds. and barrels.
COFFEE, by tierce or bag.
Imperial and Young Hyson } TEA.
N. E. RUM, in barrels.
WHISKEY, in do.
FISH in barrels, &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

A. LINDO.

N. B. Family FLOUR as usual.

March 13, 2awtf

JUST PUBLISHED
And for Sale at the Book-Store of
JAMES KENNEDY, SEN. *King-street, Alex'a.*

A NEW
AND GREATLY IMPROVED
FAMILY PHYSICIAN,
ENTITLED
The Planter's & Mariner's
MEDICAL COMPANION.

BY JAMES EWELL,
Physician at Savannah.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In testimony of the merits of this work, the following certificates presented by some of the most distinguished Medical characters of the United States, are inserted.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1807.

SIR,

I have read your book, entitled "The Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion" with pleasure, and think it worthy the attention of the citizens of the United States.

W. SHIPPEN, M. D.
Professor of Anatomy.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1807.

DEAR SIR,

I have carefully perused your work, just printed, entitled "The Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion." I take much pleasure in expressing my entire approbation of the plan of the work, and of the utility with which you have conducted your enquiries. Your book cannot fail to be a very acceptable present to the public in general, and especially of our own countrymen. I really am of opinion, that you are entitled to much praise for the pains which you have taken in furnishing us with a work, such as the "Medical Companion," the want of which has long been experienced among us.

With sincere wishes for your health and happiness, and for the continuance of your usefulness,

I remain, my dear sir,
Your friend, &c.
B. S. BARTON, M. D.
Professor of Materia Medica,
Natural History and Botany.

Dr. James Ewell.

December 28th, 1807.

I have read "The Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion," by Dr. James Ewell, of the state of Georgia, with pleasure and satisfaction. It is a book containing a variety of matter in a small compass. The practice which he recommends in diseases, is modern and judicious, and the work cannot fail of being useful, in all families in the United States.

JAMES WOODHOUSE, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry in the
University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. James Ewell.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26*th,* 1807.

DEAR SIR,

I have looked over "The Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion" with great pleasure, and not a little instruction. I find it an excellent remembrancer of much that I have already learnt from other works, and from professional experience. Being better adapted to the general circumstances of the United States than any other production of the kind hitherto published, it cannot fail to prove an invaluable "Companion" to those remote from medical aid. That all your views in the publication of it may be more than realised, is the sincere wish of

Your friend and obedient servant,
Charles Caldwell, M. D.

Dr. James Ewell.

Philadelphia, December 29, 1807.

DEAR SIR,

The work entitled, "The Planter & Mariner's Medical Companion," which you were good enough to submit to my examination, I have read very attentively, and I consider it the most useful popular treatise on medicine, ever published.

The writings of Tissot, Buchan, and Reese, on this subject, have deservedly acquired reputation, but their practice is adapted rather to the diseases of the countries in which they lived, than to those of our own.

A well digested work, in a style plain and familiar, which should inculcate a practice suited to the diseases of the United States has been long required. You have now supplied the want. I trust that your very valuable book may be widely circulated. It is certainly calculated to do much good. Every family should purchase and carefully read it.

N. Chapman, M. D.
Lecturer on midwifery, and the diseases of women and children.

Dr. James Ewell.

DEAR SIR,

I have carefully perused your "Medical Companion," and have much pleasure in asserting that it abounds with excellent observations, well calculated to convey valuable instruction to all who are not possessed of regular information on the subjects of which it treats. It is easy of comprehension, and has an important advantage in being short, whilst it leaves little that is essential unnoticed. Heads of families will find it a useful guide on many interesting occasions. Were indeed, men in general to give more attention to the principles of diseases, and the means of remedying them, their ravages might be much more extensively mitigated. With my best wishes for your success in your endeavors to lessen the sum of human evils, I beg you to be assured, that I am, dear sir yours with sincere regard,

John Crawford, M. D.
Baltimore, 7th March, 1808.

To Dr. James Ewell.

Baltimore, March 3d, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

We have read over your publication entitled the "Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion" with much satisfaction, and consider it as meriting esteem for the concise & accurate history which it gives of the various diseases of the human body, (few if any of which, we believe are omitted) and the method of care, which, is both rational and agreeable to our experience. We are happy that you have made use of the new facts that have occurred in medicine, in that plain and easy manner which renders them easy to be comprehended and acted upon by persons of moderate knowledge in disease. We can recommend it, with propriety, to that class of citizens who have not an opportunity or means of procuring regular medical advice, and consider it as fully answering the intention of your benevolence to people of these states, in its compilation.

We are your well wishers,
Littlejohn & Donaldson.

Dr. James Ewell.

DEAR SIR,

We have perused your book, entitled the "Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion," with much satisfaction, and strongly recommend it to the attention of those families who cannot with convenience procure medical aid. We think it the best publication we have ever read, on the domestic treatment of diseases, more especially as it regards those of our climate.

We are,
Very respectfully,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
Brown & Mackenzie.

Baltimore, 4th March, 1808.

Dr. James Ewell.

SIR,

I have read your work on Domestic Medicine, with pleasure. The practice recommended in it is, I think judicious, and I have no doubt that the solitary planter and the voyager, secluded from medical aid, will often be under great obligations to you. Your work is the first that has been written for family use in this country, and being from the pen of a native physician, has great advantage over the publications of Buchan and Tissot. If its dissemination shall prove equal to what it merits, you will soon have a call for another edition.

I am, with respect,
John Shaw, A. M.
Professor of Chemistry, in the College of Medicine of Maryland.

DEAR SIR,

I have looked over your "Medical Companion" with pleasure and satisfaction, and approve of the design. The arrangement of the various parts is judicious, the language is plain and perspicuous, and the sentiments happily condensed—the modes of treatment grow out of the most improved state of our science, and may serve not only as a safe and useful guide to the "Planter and Mariner," but are well calculated from their intrinsic merit to suggest hints to the medical practitioner.

Every family, cut off from the regular services of able physicians, would in my opinion, with advantage, possess one of your volumes.

Accept the homage of my regard.

John B. Davidge, M. D.
Professor of Anatomy, Surgery, &c. in the College of Medicine of Maryland.

Baltimore, Feb. 19, 1808.

George Town, Columbia, March 3d, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

The ample testimonials of approbation prefixed to your work, entitled "The Medical Companion" will I hope, secure you the patronage of your countrymen.

It belongs exclusively to the real physician to be able to determine the merit of medical compositions; and your book has auspiciously conciliated the unequivocal commendations of medical names of no common note.

Few physicians meet with the rewards of their well meant and laborious exertions in the cause of humanity: but that your laudable exertions may be liberally rewarded is the sincere wish of

Yours,
John Weems, M. D.

Dr. James Ewell.

March 17. 2t1aw4t

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12. 2aw

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, on the 19th of March, 1808—*Ordered*, That the Stockholders in the additional shares in said company do, and they are hereby required, to make a sixth payment to the Treasurer of the Company of *Ten Dollars* on each share by them respectively subscribed, on or before the first day of May next—Also, the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share, on or before the first day of July, also, the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share on or before the first day of September, also the further sum of *Ten dollars* on each share on or before the first day of November, also the further sum of *Ten Dollars* on each share by them respectively subscribed on or before the first day of January, 1809.

Jonah Thompson.
Treasurer L. R. T. Company.

March 21. eo1m.

Decree in Chancery.

By virtue of a decree of the superior court of chancery for the Richmond district, pronounced on an appeal, wherein Sarah Chapman, widow of Carr Chapman, deceased, and Susanna Chapman, an infant daughter of the said Carr Chapman, by the said Sarah Chapman, her guardian, were appellants; and Thompson and Veitch were appellees, I shall, *on the first Monday in April next*, before the court house of Prince William county, sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, or on a credit of 6, 12 & 18 months,

A Tract of Land,

IN the same county, which was granted to Thomas Chapman by deeds of lease and release from William Tebbs for 69¼ acres, bearing date the 17th and 18th days of June 1774.

Also, one other tract of Land,

in the same county, which was conveyed to the said Thomas Chapman by deeds of lease and release from Bertrand Ewell and his wife, and Jesse Ewell and his wife, for 30 acres, more or less, bearing date the 9th and 10th days of April, 1775.

Also, one tract or parcel of

Land, which was conveyed to the said Chapman by deeds of lease and release from Jesse Ewell and his wife, and Bertrand Ewell and his wife, for 150 acres, more or less, bearing date the 2d and 3d days of January, 1784, all of which deeds are now of record in the county court of Prince William. And also, all the other estate, right, title, claim and possession which Carr Chapman, on the 20th November, 1797, had of and in to the land and real estate whereof his father or any of his ancestors had died, seized or possessed. The above description is taken from the mortgage deed executed by Carr Chapman to Thompson & Veitch on the 20th November, 1797, and now recorded in Prince William court, under which the property is sold. It is understood that the three tracts of land have been united into one which adjoins the town of Dumfries. On it there is a dwelling house & some wood. The general rights described will, as it is believed, comprehend a fourth part of the reversion of all the dower land of Susanna Gwinett, and one fourth part of the reversion of all the land devised by Thomas Chapman to Elizabeth Overall, after the death of the said Susanna and the said Elizabeth. Bond and approved security will be required.

Benjamin Botts.

March dts

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March 30 eo3t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION having been made to me in the mode prescribed by the 6th article of the fundamental resolutions for the government of the *Pennsylvania Copper Mine Company*, stating that a GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders is requisite for the interest of the said company: I do therefore, hereby appoint Friday the th of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at *Gadsby's Hotel* in Alexandria, as the time and place of holding the same, when and where the Stockholders in the said Company are requested to attend.

John Potts, *President.*

March 18 2aw3t

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

WINES.
MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS
of good quality
Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine; Copperas; Bridder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the cannister] British battle powder] from F to treble chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

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